While psychotropic use is widely accepted for children and adolescents, there is still insufficient evidence of efficacy between the different agents and in terms of their long-term effects in children.

Remember to always monitor for suicidal ideation/behaviors and activation particularly at initiation of medication, dose changes, and discontinuation of medication.

Notification of and/or consultation with the youth's primary care provider is strongly recommended at the time of initiation of psychotropic medications. This may include obtaining findings from the most recent physical examination or routine checkup.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
ALL STIMULANTS	Consider UCG/HCG  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P  Assess for tics  Assess personal & family cardiac history, if unable consider ECG  Take seizure history	BP/ P, Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE q3 month AIMS as indicated		Be aware of rebound symptoms & insomnia  Caffeine may increase cardiac side effects  Please note: When combining short acting and intermediate or long acting stimulants, the maximum daily dose of the combination will be determined on a case by case basis.

BOLDED = MANDATORY

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DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
Methylphenidate: Short Acting				
Dexmethylphenidate (Focalin)			20mg/day	High fat meal may delay peak
Methylphenidate (Ritalin, Methylin)			60mg/day	Take 30-45 minutes before meals when possible
Methylphenidate: Intermediate Acting				
Methylphenidate (Metadate ER)			60mg/day	Take 30-45 minutes before meals when possible
Methylphenidate: Long Acting				
Dexmethylphenidate (Focalin XR)			30mg/day	High fat meal may delay peak 50%IR and 50% DR beads
Methylphenidate (Ritalin LA)			60mg/day	High fat meal may delay peak 50%IR and 50% DR beads
Methylphenidate (Metadate CD)			60mg/day	High fat meal may delay peak 30%IR and 70% DR beads
Methylphenidate (QuilliChew ER)			60mg/day	Chew tab
Methylphenidate (Quillivant XR)			60mg/day	Suspension is 20% IR and 80% DR

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DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
Methylphenidate (Concerta)			6-12 years of age: 54mg/day 13 years of age and older: 72mg/day NTE 2mg/kg/day	Nonabsorbable tablet 22% IR and 78% CR
Methylphenidate (Aptensio XR)			60mg/day	Capsule contains multilayered beads 40% IR and 60% CR
Methylphenidate (Cotempla XR-ODT)			51.8mg/day	25% IR and 75% CR
Methylphenidate (Daytrana)			30mg/day	Transdermal patch
Amphetamine: Short Acting				
Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine, Zenzedi, ProCentra)			40mg/day	
Mixed amphetamine salts (Adderall)			40mg/day	Contains d-amphetamine and I-amphetamine salts in a 3:1 ratio
Amphetamine sulfate (Evekeo)			40mg/day	Contains d-amphetamine and I-amphetamine salts in a 1:1 ratio
Amphetamine: Intermediate Acting				
Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine Spansule)			40mg/day	50% IR and 50% DR beads

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DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
Amphetamine: Long Acting				
Mixed amphetamine salts (Adderall XR)			3 years of age to 6 years if age 0.5mg/kg/day	Contains d-amphetamine and I-amphetamine salts in a 3:1 ratio
			Over 6 years of age 30mg/day	50% IR and 50% DR beads
Amphetamine sulfate (Adzenys XR-ODT)			18.8mg/day	
Amphetamine sulfate (Dyanavel XR)			20mg/day	Contains d-amphetamine and I-amphetamine salts in a 1:1 ratio
Mixed amphetamine salt of single-entity amphetamine (Mydayis)			25mg/day	High fat meals can delay peak
				Patients under 13 years of age can experience higher plasma concentrations and adverse effects
				Contains an IR bead and 2 types of DR beads
Lisdexamfetamine (Vyvanse)			70mg/day	Continuous release capsule
				High fat meal may delay peak

BOLDED = MANDATORY

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DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
NON-STIMULANT ADHD MEDICATION				
Atomoxetine (Strattera)	UCG/HCG, Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P	Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P every 3 months.	Atomoxetine - 1.4mg/kg up to 70kg, 100mg if over 70kg	Be aware that atomoxetine may be associated with hepatic injury.
Bupropion (Wellbutrin, Wellbutrin XL, SR)	Bupropion: May need EEG if		Bupropion – 300mg	Be aware of tics and rash with bupropion.
Wondam AE, Orty	seizure history. Assess history of anorexia/bulimia.			Do not use Wellbutrin with Zyban. Zyban contains the same medication as Wellbutrin.
Alpha-2 Agonists: Guanfacine (B) (Tenex, Intuniv) Clonidine (Catapres, Kapvay)	UCG/HCG  EKG if clinically indicated  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI	Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P every 3 months, EKG as clinically indicated or if symptoms	Guanfacine – IR: 4mg for children and adolescents  ER: Target dose range is 0.05-0.12 mg/kg/day	Not 1 <sup>st</sup> line therapy for ADHD unless there is a contraindication to 1 <sup>st</sup> line agents or a co-morbidity.  Be aware of rebound
	PERCENTILE, BP/P	(dizzy, lightheaded) occur.	not to exceed: 4mg/day children 6-12 years of age and	hypertension with abrupt discontinuation
			7mg/day for 13-17 years of age	Adverse Drug Events increase significantly at doses >3mg.
			Clonidine - 0.4mg for children and adolescents	

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
ALL LITHIUM PRODUCTS				
Lithium Carbonate (D) Lithium Citrate (D) (Eskalith, Eskalith CR Lithobid)	UCG/HCG, CBC, Lytes, BUN/Cr, TSH  U/A  EKG  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P	CBC, Lytes, BUN/Cr, TSH every 4 to 6 months  U/A every 4 to 6 months  EKG annually or if clinically indicated.  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P every 3 months for 1 year, then annually	<ul> <li>&lt;12 yo: safety and efficacy not established</li> <li>if under 25kg: 600mg</li> <li>25-39kg: 900mg</li> <li>40-50kg: 1200mg</li> <li>&gt;50kg: 1500mg</li> <li>Maximum dose should be guided by serum levels and clinical response</li> </ul>	Be aware of dehydration in hot weather and GI illness; acne; tremors; drug-drug interactions with NSAIDS (e.g. ibuprofen); and need for sun block.
		Blood levels per MD, at each dose change, then every 3 months x 1yr then every 6 months, and as clinically indicated.	Therapeutic Range = 0.6-1.2 mEq/L	

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
	anticonvulsants. Thi eosinophilia and syr with multiple interna	s reaction can range from the second	(AHS) is a rare adverse rom mild cutaneous rash to can include fever, rash, ederreported; therefore, req	o drug reaction with osinophilia, and involvement uiring a high index of
ANTICONVULSANTS				ideation/behaviors and activation particularly at initiation of medication, dose changes, and discontinuation of medication.  Ongoing assessment for pregnancy risk
Valproic Acid <i>(D)</i> (Depakote, Depakote ER, Depakote Sprinkles, Depakene)	UCG/HCG and/or assess pregnancy risk, CBC with platelets, LFT's, Lytes, BUN/Cr, TSH, UA  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P	CBC with platelets, LFT'S at 3 months and 6 months, then every 6 months if WNL. Ammonia if symptoms of encephalopathy. Amylase & Lipase if GI symptoms.	Valproic Acid <ul> <li>&lt;10 yo: safety and efficacy not established</li> <li>10 yo: 60mg/kg/day</li> <li>children's range is up to 1200mg</li> <li>adolescent's range is up to 2500</li> </ul>	For Valproic Acid: Due to the risk of polycystic ovarian syndrome (PSOS) consider alternative in girls.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
		Blood levels per MD, at each dose change, then every 3 months x 1yr then every 6 months, and as clinically indicated.  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P at 1 month then every three months.	final dose should be guided by serum levels  Therapeutic Range = 50-125 mcg/ml	

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
Carbamazepine <i>(D)</i> (Tegretol, Carbatrol, Equetro)	UCG/HCG and/or assess pregnancy risk, CBC with platelets, LFT's, Lytes, BUN/Cr, TSH, UA  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P  HLA-B 1502 antigen for Asian population	CBC with platelets, Lytes, BUN/Cr, LFT's, BP/P, Free T4, TSH yearly  Blood levels at 1 month then every three months and as clinically indicated.	Carbamazepine < 6 yo: 35mg/kg/day 6-15 yo: 1000mg/day 16-18 yo: 1200mg/day  Therapeutic Range = 4- 12 mcg/ml	For Carbamazepine: Birth control pills may decrease effectiveness. Be aware of any rashnotify MD. The risk of rash increases when used in combination with valproic acid.
Lamotrigine (Lamictal, Lamictal XR)			Lamotrigine 2-12 Years of age Taking VPA 200mg Taking other AEDs * but NOT VPA: 400mg NOT taking AEDs: 300mg  Older than 12 Years Taking VPA: 200mg Taking other AEDs but NOT VPA: 500mg NOT taking AEDs:	For Lamictal XR: Not considered first line therapy. Safety and efficacy in children <13yrs old have not been established. Be aware of risk of aseptic meningitis. Please consult the full prescribing information for titration and tapering regimens.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
			375mg	
ANTIHYPERTENSIVES				
Beta-Blockers: Propranolol (Inderal, Inderal LA)	UCG/HCG  EKG if clinically indicated  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P	Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P every 3 months, EKG as clinically indicated or if symptoms (dizzy, lightheaded) occur.	60mg if <35kg, 120mg if >35kg based on TBW for children and adolescents up to 17 years of age.	Use only in consultation with primary care provider in patients with asthma or diabetes.  Be aware of rebound hypertension with abrupt discontinuation.
Alpha-1 Blockers: Prazosin	UCG/HCG  EKG if clinically indicated  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P	Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P every 3 months, EKG as clinically indicated or if symptoms (dizzy, lightheaded) occur.	1mg/day: Starting dose all patients then: 2mg <=6years of age 4mg >6yearrs of age	Be aware of rebound hypertension with abrupt discontinuation.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
ANTIDEPRESSANTS				Monitor for suicidal ideation/behaviors and activation particularly at initiation, dose changes, and discontinuation of medication.
				Use caution upon
				discontinuation.
				Withdrawal symptoms
				have been observed.
<u>Tricyclics</u>	UCG/HCG, LFTs	LFTs at 6 weeks	Amitryptyline	CAUTION:
Amitriptyline (D) (Elavil)	FKO	and when target	3mg/kg for children,	These medications are
Clomipramine (Anafranil)	EKG	dose reached.	200mg for adolescents.	generally NOT considered first line.
Desipramine (UD) (Norpramin)	Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI	EKG when	addlescents.	mst me.
Imipramine (Tofranil)	PERCENTILE,	maintenance dose	Clomipramine	There is marginal evidence
Nortriptyline (D) (Aventyl,	BP/P	is reached, or	3mg/kg or 200mg	to support the use of
Pamelor)		during dosing	(whichever is less) for	tricyclic medications in the
,		titration if indicated,	children &	treatment of depression in
		and when medications that	adolescents.	children and adolescents.
		affect cardiac	Desipramine	Be aware of drug/drug
		rhythm are added.	5mg/kg for children, 150mg for	interactions, especially for medications that prolong
		Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P q 3 months.	adolescents.	QTc interval.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
		Blood level needed for nortriptyline. (Therapeutic window = 50- 150ng/ml)	Imipramine 5mg/kg for children, 300mg for adolescents.  Nortriptyline 150mg for adolescents.	
SSRI's Citalopram (Celexa) Fluoxetine (Prozac, Sarafem, Salfemra) Fluvoxamine (Luvox) Sertraline (Zoloft)	UCG/HCG  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P	Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P every 3 months	Citalopram 40mg for children and adolescents Escitalopram 20mg for children and adolescents	Be aware of cognitive dulling, agitation, sexual dysfunction, rapid cycling, akathisia, and serotonin syndrome.
Escitalopram (Lexapro)	Citalopram: electrolytes	Monitor for signs of abnormal bleeding (e.g. ecchymosis, purpura, upper Gl bleeding)	Fluoxetine 60mg for children, 80mg for adolescents  Fluvoxamine 200mg for children, 300mg for adolescents  Sertraline 200mg for children and adolescents	Be aware of the risk of induction of mania.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
<u>Others</u>	UCG/HCG	Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI	Bupropion	Be aware of tics and rash
Bupropion (Wellbutrin,	Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI	PERCENTILE, BP/P every 3	300mg for children, 450mg for	with bupropion.
Wellbutrin XL or SR, Zyban)	PERCENTILE,	months.	adolescents.	Do not use Wellbutrin with
Mirtazapine (Remeron,	BP/P			Zyban. Zyban contains
Remeron SolTab)	Dunnanian Mar		Mirtazapine - 45mg	the same medication as
Trazodone (Desyrel)	Bupropion: May need EEG if			Wellbutrin.
Trazodone (Desyrei)	Seizure history.		Trazodone	Be aware of priapism with
Venlafaxine (Effexor,			6mg/kg for 6-18 years	trazodone.
Effexor XR)	Mirtazapine: CBC & LFTs		of age, not to exceed 200mg per day	Duloxetine is approved for
Duloxetine (Cymbalta)	C LI 13		200111g per day	GAD. It has not been
Darenetine (Gymbana)	Duloxetine: LFTs		Venlafaxine	shown to be effective in
			Not approved for use in children.	MDD.
			225mg for adolescents	Withdrawal symptoms
				have been observed upon
			Duloxetine	discontinuation of
			120mg for children and adolescents 7-17	duloxetine and venlafaxine. A gradual
			years of age	dose reduction is
			, ,	recommended whenever possible.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
ANTIPSYCHOTICS				If persistent elevations of prolactin occur (>1year), consider switching antipsychotic to avoid decreased bone density.
"Typicals" Chlorpromazine (UD) (Thorazine) Fluphenazine (UD) (Prolixin) Haloperidol (Haldol) Perphenazine (Trilafon)  Trifluoperazine (Stelazine) Thiothixene (UD) (Navane)	UCG/HCG, fasting lipid profile, FBS or HgA1c, CBC, LFTs, prolactin  EKG if clinically indicated  AIMS  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P	FBS or HgA1c, CBC and LFT's every 6 months  EKG annually or if clinically indicated  AIMS every 6 months  Prolactin level if symptoms observed or suspected (no menses, galactorrhea, breast pain or tenderness, bone fracture)  BP/pulse, HT, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE q	Chlorpromazine 200mg for children 400mg for adolescents Fluphenazine 5mg for children 10mg for adolescents Fluphenazine decanoate >13yrs old 100mg every 2-4 weeks. Haloperidol Children 3-12yrs old or 15-40kg Schizophrenia: 6mg in 2-3 divided doses All other indications 3mg in 2-3 divided doses. Adolescents: 15mg in 2-3 divided doses.	APs may lower seizure threshold  Use sun block and be aware of hyperthermia in hot weather  Be aware of menses & bowel movements

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
		monthly for 3 months then q3months	Haloperidol Decanoate >13yrs old: 200mg every 4 weeks. Perphenazine 12mg for children 32mg for adolescents Triflouperazine 10mg for children 15mg for adolescents Thiothixene 7mg for children 20mg for adolescents	
"Atypicals" Asenapine (Saphris) Aripiprazole (Abilify, Abilify Discmelt) Lurasidone (Latuda) Olanzapine (Zyprexa, Zydis) Paliperidone (Invega) Quetiapine (Seroquel, Seroquel XR) Risperidone (Risperdal, Risperdal M Tab, Consta) Ziprasidone (Geodon)	UCG/HCG, fasting lipid profile, FBS or HgA1c, CBC, LFTs, prolactin EKG if clinically indicated  AIMS  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI	Fasting lipid profile at 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months then every 5 years if levels are normal. FBS or HgA1c, CBC and LFT's at 3 months then yearly.  Prolactin every 6 months, if normal at	Asenapine 20mg for children and adolescents 10-17yrs old (Not approved for children <10yoa)  Aripiprazole 30mg for children and adolescents  Lurasidone	For Asenapine: This is a sublingual tablet. Patients should place tablet under the tongue and allow it to dissolve. It should not be chewed, crushed, or swallowed. The patients should not eat or drink for 10 minutes after dose.  For Lurasidone: Take with
	PERCENTILE, BP/P	1-year repeat level only if symptoms exist (e.g. no	80mg for children and adolescents	food.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
	Request PCP consultation if at risk of being overweight (>85 <sup>th</sup> percentile for BMI).	menses, galactorrhea, breast pain or tenderness, bone fracture). Only required for	Olanzapine 12.5mg for children 20mg for adolescents	
	personano ioi Dimi)i	risperidone and paliperidone.	Paliperidone 6mg for adolescents <51kg	
		EKG annually or if clinically indicated	12mg for adolescents >51kg	For Quetiapine:
		AIMS every 6 months	Quetiapine 600mg for children 800mg for adolescents	Monitor for abuse.
		Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE monthly for 3 months then every 3	Risperidone 4mg for children 6mg adolescents	
		months. BP/P every 3 months.	Risperidone Consta >13yrs old 50mg every	
		Electrolytes, CBC, renal function annually and as clinically indicated	2 weeks (consider MDD of 25mg for those patients being treated with fluoxetine	
		Request PCP consultation if at risk	or paroxetine).  Ziprasidone	For Ziprasidone: Take with
		of being overweight	160mg for children	food.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
		(>85 <sup>th</sup> percentile for BMI) Monitor menses & bowel movement.	180mg for adolescents Divided doses are preferred.	
Clozapine (B) (Clozaril, FazaClo)	UCG/HCG, fasting lipid profile, FBS, CBC, LFTs  EKG if clinically indicated  AIMS  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P, temperature  EEG if clinically indicated	CBC follow up per FDA requirements.  Fasting lipid profile at 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months then every 5 years if levels are normal. FBS and LFT's at 3 months then yearly.  EKG as clinically indicated  AIMS weekly until dose stabilized for at least 2 weeks after introduction and for 2 weeks after any significant	300mg for children 600mg for adolescents	Be aware of signs and symptoms of myocarditis and cardiomyopathy  Be aware of changes in menstruation, libido, development of galactorrhea, and erectile and ejaculatory function

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
		dose change.  Ht, Wt, BMI/BMI PERCENTILE, BP/P monthly for 3 months then every 3 months  Electrolytes, renal function annually and as clinically indicated		
OTHER ANTIANXIETY MEDICATIONS OR SLEEP AIDS				
Diphenhydramine (B) (Benadryl)		Monitor for diminished mental alertness.	Diphenhydramine - <6yrs old: not approved for use. 6yrs old - <12yrs old 150mg. >=12yrs old: 300mg Usual dose for insomnia: 25mg— 50mg.	Recommend short-term use if possible. Potential for paradoxical excitation.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
Hydroxyzine HCl (Atarax) Hydroxyzine pamoate (Vistaril)		Monitor bowel movements & urination.	Hydroxyzine - <5yrs old: Not approved for use. 5yrs-<12yrs old: 50mg. >=12yrs old: 100mg	Nervousness, excitability, and difficulty sleeping can occur in some patients.  Delirium, hallucinations, seizures, and tremors can occur with high doses.
Buspirone (B) (Buspar)		Buspirone: Monitor for sedation, lightheadedness, headache, fatigue, nervousness, and stomachache.	Buspirone – 40mg for children 60mg for adolescents	Hydroxyzine: Be aware of drug/drug interactions with medications that prolong QTc interval.  Buspirone: This is a maintenance medication only; it is not effective for PRN use.  Avoid grapefruit juice. Medication may be given with food or on an empty stomach, however; administration must be consistent.

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
BENZODIAZEPINES (D) Clonazepam (Klonopin, Klonopin Wafer) Diazepam (Valium) Lorazepam (Ativan)  The FDA has found that benzodiazepines combined with other CNS depressants (including opiates) results in slowed breathing and potentially death. The FDA now requires boxed warnings be added to the labeling of prescription benzodiazepines, along with medication guides.	UCG/HCG	Monitor for behavioral disinhibition. Monitor for drowsiness, dizziness, sedation, and cognitive blunting.	Clonazepam – 2mg Diazepam – 10mg Lorazepam – 4mg	Not recommended in children and adolescents. Use with caution.  Consider potential for dependence and addiction.  Requests should include indication for use and/or target symptom(s).  Short-term use is recommended. All requests should include expected length of therapy. Requests will not be approved for greater than 30 days at a time.  Discontinuation requires gradual tapering to avoid risk of seizures or withdrawal symptoms. All requests should include the plan for discontinuation

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
MISCELLANEOUS				
Anticholinergic Medications  Benztropine (Cogentin)  Amantadine (Symmetrel)  Trihexyphenidyl (Artane)		For both benztropine and trihexyphenidyl monitor for common side effects: dry mouth, constipation, urinary retention, sedation, tachycardia  Monitor for anticholinergic syndrome (hot, dry flushed skin; rash; hyperthermia; unreactive dilated pupils; blurred vision; shock; delirium; delusions; ataxia; dry mucous membranes; decreased bowel	Benztropine - 4mg  Amantadine - 150mg for children 1-9 yrs old, 200mg for >=10 yrs old.  Trihexyphenidyl - 0.75mg/kg based on TBW for children and adolescents up to a maximum of 30mg/day.	Use only if needed.  Trihexyphenidyl: Monitor for abuse.
		sounds; urinary retention)		

DCF APPROVED MEDICATIONS	BASELINE STUDIES	FOLLOW-UP STUDIES & MONITORING	MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
Opioid Antagonist Medication for Self- Injurious Behavior Naltrexone	Baseline LFTs	Annually and as clinically indicated.	3mg/kg/day	

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